







## PREPARING GROUNDWATER DECISION TOOLS AT PAN-EUROPEAN SCALE SUPPORTING THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE AND THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS - GEOERA PROJECT OUTPUTS

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### **Description of the GEOERA projects**

- HORIZ N 2020
- GeoERA project: Establishing the European Geological Surveys Research Area to deliver a Geological Service for Europe
  - By contributing to the optimal use and management of the subsurface
  - Through four pillars: geo-energy, raw material, Information platform and groundwater
- Provide and disseminate spatial information (data and indicators) on their respective resources through the platform EGDI
- Based on common methodologies shared by all EU countries represented in EGS



Funded by EGS and European Union Horizon 2020 programme



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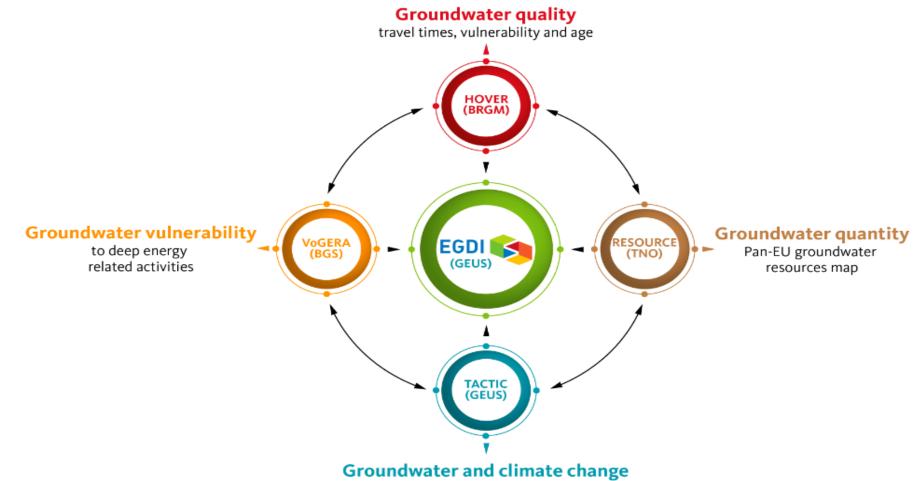


### The GEOERA Groundwater projects

# HORLZ N 2020

#### Research and information products from local to Pan-European scale

## EGDI



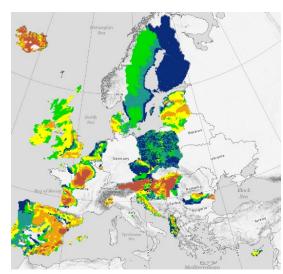


## The GEOERA Groundwater projects

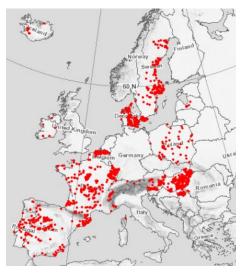
#### **Contributing to the GEOERA platform**

1) Improved access to downloadable groundwater <u>quantity</u> and <u>quality</u> data at local to Pan European scale

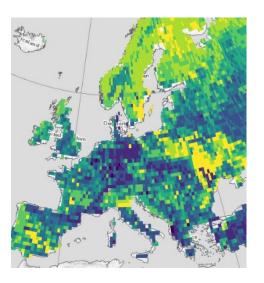
2) State-of-the-art tools to support sustainable decision making in relation to the water-food-energy-ecosystem nexus (interrelated resource systems)



Water volumes and aquifer characteristics in European aquifers



Groundwater quality in European aquifers: here Arsenic > Drinking Water Standard



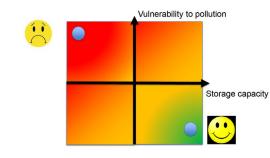
Nitrate in the unsaturated zone infiltrating to groundwater

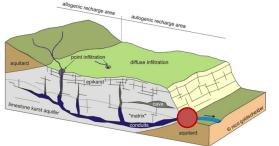


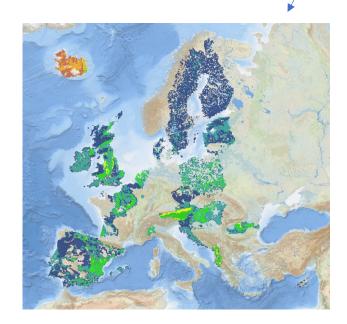


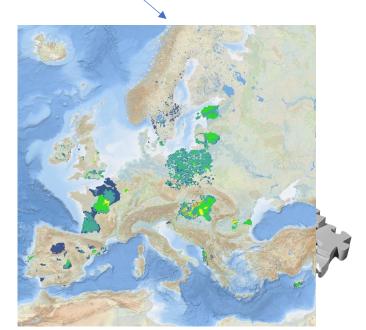
## SGD 6.1. Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all and WFD quantitative status

- GEOERA RESOURCE → data and indicators on groundwater availability
  - Fresh water storage under our feet (easy access) in unconfined and confined aquifers
  - Specific karstic area vulnerability and water availability assessment







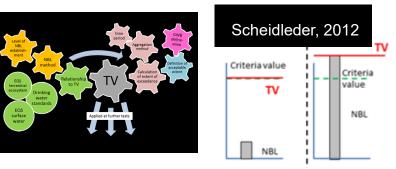


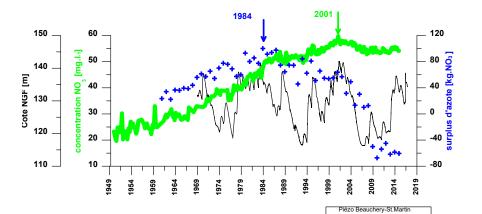
SGD 6.3. Improve water quality by reducing pollution,... and WFD

chemical status

#### **NBL** and **TV**

Some elements (mainly inorganic trace elements) are naturally present at high concentrations (>TV) – The threshold values have to be adjusted in order to take this information into account -> common methodology but huge differences in the ranges of TVs across Europe -> geological heterogeneity? aggregation methods? Assessment for TV or NBL?





#### Time delay

Trend and trend reversal

Essential parameters to evaluate the importance of pressure and the efficiency in PoM -> GW may be of high mean residence time so create a delay between the effective pressure and the impact of water quality

GW chemical status 2019 @BRGM

#### **Upscaling and downscaling**

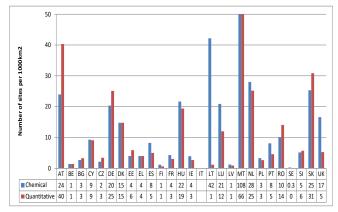
How to ensure that the basin evaluation (see figure) is reflecting local problems? Public consultation / technical meetings presenting the results -> accept and validation of first assessment made by the Basin Agencies

#### Improving knowledge

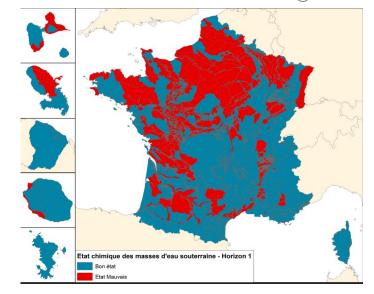
Monitoring network Local/regional studies Hydrogeological parameters

#### Homogeneous approach

Guidance documents prepared
CIS /WG to propose actions,
update guidance documents and prepare
technical notes...
Web page (circabc.Europa.eu)
Mixing GW specialists and GW managers
Exchange of information / discuss between MS



Number of groundwater monitoring sites per 100km<sup>2</sup>



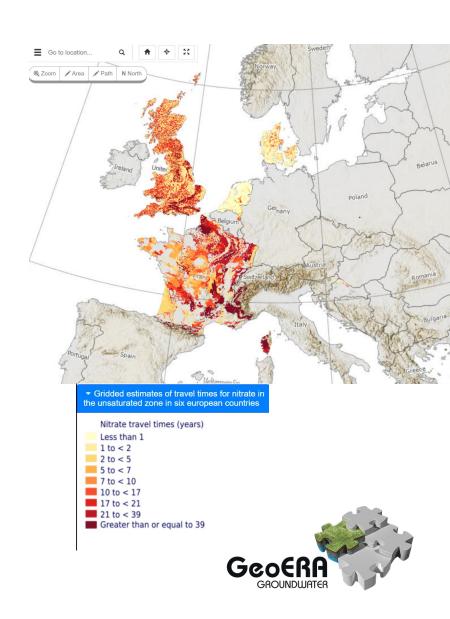






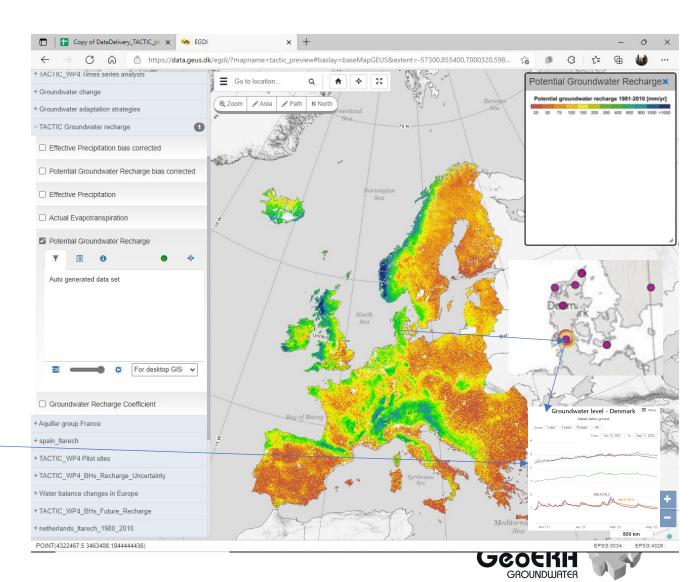


- GEOERA HOVER data and indicators for the quality assessment :
  - Delineating the natural quality of water bodies (e.g. arsenic, Cl,....), taking into account geological context
  - Making available quality data at point scale and by GW bodies – for well-known and contaminants of emerging concern
  - Taking into account natural attenuation processes such as denitrification and transfer time
  - needed for the assessment of progress and efficiency of policies programme



SGD 6.4. substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and WFD

- GEOERA provide data and indicators on groundwater availability (RESOURCE) taking into account climate change (TACTIC):
  - Demonstrate the use of tools to assess climate change impact and adaptation strategies
  - Elaborate a Pan-European potential groundwater recharge map
  - Initiate a Pan-European map viewer of near real-time water table measurements across Europe (<u>EGDI</u>)



## Lessons learned and future work required to achieve the objectives of the International Water Action Decade and SDG 6

- EU heterogeneous geological context leading to various characteristics of groundwater resources and availability
  - Adaptation to local conditions required
- **EU framework policy** providing a very good basis for an integrated management of resources
  - More a question of systematic implementation
- Knowledge and Evidence based: Make data FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)
  - Need for progressing and really implementing such principles
- For decision-making: necessity to translate data into indicators (integrated and self-explaining data)
  - Based on a Common Framework



## Thank you



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